

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7TH, 1899.

NUMBER 10

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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Coal.—Large stock of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

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WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.
Reorganized 1879.

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BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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Dealers in

Brandy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: — 8 Great Winchester St. London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address: — Brazilian — Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works; sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, low-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

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Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

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effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camp

Dopot: ILHA DOS FEP

P. O. Box 774

REIROS

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer-
chandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the
most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 575,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY L.D.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE CO. L.D.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £ 12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... " 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Frossa No. 5 & 7.

P. O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

or supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374.

IAM SMITH,

SH SHOEMAKER,

and all work guaranteed

Pedro

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station
daily at 5 a. m. (dormitory); returning
leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory).
Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting
with the São Paulo Railway.

—Cachambú and Lambari:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro,
thence by Minas and Rio Railway to Lambari.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily
at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches
along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that rail-
way. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—
the first running through to Barbacena, and the second
to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main
line of Central railway, at 221 p. m. and 1140 a. m.—
the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a.m.
(Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to con-
nect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at
4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted.
By all land route passengers leave Central Railway
station by suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco
Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to
adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains
leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m.
for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains
leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays included, for
S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made
to suburban train on Central Railway (additional
fare 400 reis). The above trains leave at 6.30 a. m.
and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and
4.30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha.

On Sundays and holidays the "Barca" train leaves
Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praga das Marinhas at 5.30 a.m. daily
and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leo-
poldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maranhã. Returning
trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at
6.00 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maranhã
on Saturdays at 1.15 p. m.; barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.;
and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2.30 p. m.,
returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m.,
and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays,
Sundays and 8 p. m.; 8.30 and 11 a. m.; 1.30, 2.
30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; 6.30, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.,
and 5.15 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist
half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE
BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita-
boray (opposite Custom House). Petropolis.
EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua
1º de Março. EUGENE S. BEECHER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua
Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House).
WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the
Church will be closed for repairs. The services will
be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in
the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association
Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriages at times
to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Por-
tuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.;
Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy
Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at
6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching
at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer
meeting services, Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese
services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m.
Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School
11 a.m. at Fabrica Cartoca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and
4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da
Barreira. Services in Portuguese, every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Caixa 529.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—

No. 234, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays
7 p.m. FRANKLIN INACIENSO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors
Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dis-
t. Rev. of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas
44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting
hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of
Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary
passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids,
tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical
operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p.m., Rua da
Quitanda, No. 40.

Endas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and
civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in
S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia 20, A—
S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20
Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S
AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 20. On sale,
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-
ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from
noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Relief and Reading Room.

10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor.

W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gift of books, magazines,
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cap-
delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—

No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open
from 10 o'clock p. m. to 12 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours
from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues,
President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary;
R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and
testimonials similar to those given below, which fully
prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Paulista reme-
dy—Nectandra Amara—in the treatment of sea sick-
ness and all the other nausea and complaints of the
stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at
sea. It is well known that the remedy is highly
common in this life, that no traveller aware of its
properties, should start on a voyage without providing
himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as
follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended
the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his
sister has written to him from London saying that she
was astonished at the results she obtained from it on
board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician
Dr. F. P. wrote us as follows of the applica-
tions and observations he had made on board the mail
steamer Olinda: "Cases of sea sickness treated with
the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26, 10 22 of the
cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there
was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturba-
tion treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these
may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator
A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains;
the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Peru-
petropolis, suffering from violent colic agony from
intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for
a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B.,
also a first class passenger from Pernambuco, who
was suffering from excruciating colic and violent
vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five
the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

Dr. F. P. also writes: "I have still another proof
of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal
troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be
successfully employed with sure effect."

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army
Medical Corps, Henrique Manguel, wrote us as follows:
"I certify that when on board ships of war,
I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra
Amara against cases of sea sickness, I have always
obtained excellent results. The foregoing is true
on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Man-
guel.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as fol-
lows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de
Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure
to send you today the enclosed letter from Mrs.
Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who
was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra
Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried
on the recommendation of well-known persons without
any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had
never been relieved by any of the remedies she had
employed against that malady, from which she had
suffered every time she set foot on shipboard.
I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R.
Lacand.

Mrs. Richardson's letter runs:
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of
Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea sickness. I used
it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."
—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us
as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.
For many years I have used your preparation of Nectan-
dra Amara on the members of my family, and
with the greatest advantage I have used it on the em-
ployees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of
the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque
and shaking movements which passengers have to
endure on travelling. I tried its powers on a gentle-
man travelling from Serrana station to Juiz de Fora,
and later on, travelling to Itaboraay do Campo, I had
occasion to observe the same effects on some friends
of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well re-
commended, but I have pleasure in confirming its
utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes.
I do not doubt that it has relieved many.
Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTAN-
DRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—
PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate
its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold in all chemists and druggists, and at the Depos-
it in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71, (1st floor) Rio de
Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Bolivian government has imposed a
tax of 45 per cent on imports.

—The Chilean cruiser *Zenteno* has left
Buenos Aires on her return home.

—The *Prensa* has waxed enthusiastic over
the idea of Brazil foregoing the war debt due
by Paraguay.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the
4th inst., says that a mutiny in 4th battalion
of escadrones had been suppressed.

—The Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires
officially thanked the chief of police there
for his clever capture of forgers who were
issuing false Brazilian notes.

—The *Times*, of Buenos Aires, says that
absolutely nothing was done at the Straits
by the two Presidents except to give two
banquets. In which case, it was a knavish
waste of money.

—The minister of agriculture has invited
all Argentines to take part in the exposition at
Philadelphia in September next. We presume
the exhibition of commercial samples by the
Philadelphia Museums is referred to.

—The late E. T. Mullhall, of the Buenos
Aires *Standard*, is said to have left a fortune
of \$800,000. We were told some years ago
that the half interest in the *Standard* of his
brother, Mr. Michael G. Mullhall, was bought
for \$6,000.

—It would seem impossible for the Uru-
guayan government to learn wisdom. The
telegram says that Cuestas is now issuing a
decree suspending the exile imposed upon
various socialist chiefs for plotting revolution.
Such men as Julio de Herrera should not
be so easily pardoned.

The first sitting of the Chili-Argentine
boundary commission took place in Buenos
Aires on the 1st inst., when General Mitre
and Sr. Altamirano were chosen president and
vice-president respectively. The press puts
forward the idea that the general question
of limits already submitted to the arbitration
of Queen Victoria, should be settled directly
by the two countries interested now that a
better feeling exists between them. The policy
of shilly-shally is a popular one in those lands
of *manana*.

—On the 1st inst. the Uruguayan senate
elected Sr. Juan L. Cuestas president of
Uruguay for the next four years. On the 4th
President Cuestas announced the following
cabinet appointments: state, Saturnino Canupio;
foreign affairs, Herrera Espinosa; finance,
Camilleleguy; agriculture, Carlos Maria de
Peña; war and marine, General Nicomedes
Castro.

—We learn that H. M. government has been
pleased to fill the vacant British consularship in
this city by the appointment to the post of
Mr. H. A. R. Hervey, who has been unpaid
consul at Iquique since 1892. Mr. Hervey is
expected to arrive here to assume his post
before long. Beyond saying that he is a
bachelor we are unable to give any further in-
formation about him.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It is reported that divergent opinions
have already appeared in the boundary com-
mission assembled at Buenos Aires—which,
of course, was to be expected. The Argentines
want the whole world—or, rather, the whole
of the Puna de Atacama, while the Chileans
are willing to divide the territory in dispute.
As neither will ever occupy this inhospitable
region, it would be wise to divide it in half
and then let the subject drop forever.

—We see by the recent telegram from
Buenos Aires, that the *entente cordiale* is being
established in a marked degree between Argen-
tina and Chili. The Chilean officials in con-
nection with the minor arbitration questions
are being banqueted and feted in the most
impressing way. Dinners in the Jockey
Club, pic-nics at the Tigre, and entertain-
ments galore are being showered upon the
erstwhile enemies. Both were willing to
wound not long ago, and both were afraid to
strike. When Moreno and Barros Arana were
quibbling over the same question, there were
no banquets, picnics and feting in Chili. Pre-
sident Roca and President Brarazur have ac-
complished good for both their countries in a
simple but at the same time an effective
manner by simply meeting and saying show
d'ye do.

—Mr. Edward A. Holmberg, in company
with Mr. W. Gaoz, has just returned here
after an interesting scientific expedition
through the Calchaquias valley in the in-
terest of the Argentine Geographical Institute.
Having crossed from Tafti Vico across the
north of Tucuman, the travellers found at
La Cienega the ruins of a pre-historic town,
with large buildings, some being scattered over
an extent of ten kilometers. Several inter-
esting relics were found amongst the ruins,
witness large quantities of *monedas* and *do-
lmenes* were discovered both there and in the
Tafti valley. Near the Cerro de Mñiz, the
travellers also found some grotesque on the
walls of which ancient writings and calas-
tic signs were made out. Further interesting
discoveries were also made at La Apacheta.
Extensive plans and photographs have been
obtained of the ruins at Cafayate. Owing to
the amount of interesting matter discovered,
it will no doubt be necessary to make a
series of excursions to the interesting valleys.
—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—By the death of Mr. F. Lacroze, Buenos
Aires has lost one of her hardest working
citizens, a man who might have made himself
eminent in the political world, as the phrase
is understood by Argentines, but who all
along preferred to devote his energies to com-
mercial enterprise, in which he attained dis-
cided success, the best testimony to which is
given by the two enterprises which bore his
name, the Lacroze tramway, and the Rural
tramway. The former passed some time ago
over to the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Com-
pany, and the latter had recently changed
hands with the view of its being formed into
a company. Mr. Lacroze had never retired
from business, but remained in harness to the
last. He was a type of man which this coun-
try needs; for he recognized the country's
possibilities when there were few to be found
as sanguine as he, and he devoted himself,
not to the promoting of speculative enterprises
whose only value lay in their prompt sale, but
to enterprises which really benefited the coun-
try at once, and their promoter only in the
second place.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

ITINERARY CRIMINALS.

We are pleased to note that the chief of po-
lice is taking some steps towards prohibiting
the wholesale importation of professional
thieves into this country, who invariably ar-
rive here in the capacity of immigrants. Dr.
Beazley says that the majority of these "in-
dustrials" come from Brazil whence the local
police eject them and give them a free pas-
sage to the River Plate, in order to get rid of
them, taking good care that they do not come
there again. The report says that recently no
less than thirty professional thieves have been
sent here by the Rio de Janeiro police and in
view of this influx of criminals it is absolutely
necessary that this government should take
some steps to refuse hospitality to such vermin.
—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb'y. 24.

We do not know whether the police here
are deporting thieves to the River Plate, or
not, but we very much doubt it. Possibly they
are expelled from the country, and choose to
go back where they come from. The truth of
the matter is that these professional rogues are
travelling between these countries all the time
and they no more belong to Brazil than to
Argentina. If both countries would reform
their criminal procedure and punish these
rascals as they deserve, the evil would soon
disappear.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Dröben & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 18th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 108.) (Caixa 120.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 and corres-
 pondents.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Thell,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandé.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 300,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

LONDON

Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
 A. Kneller & Sons.

GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 e Milano, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for £3.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for
 12.50 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ld.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ld.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion

The dear, wee woman of four;

Her feet, in their shiny slippers,

Hung dangling over the floor:

She meant to be good; she had promised,

And so, with big, brown eyes,

She stared at the meeting-house windows

And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,

But she thought of the honey bees

Droning away at the blossoms

That whitened the cherry trees.

She thought of a broken basket

Where curled in a dusky heap,

Three sleek, round puppies with fringy ears

Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warty bodies to cuddle,

Such queer little hearts to beat,

Such swift, round tongues to kiss,

Such sprawling, cushiony feet;

She could feel in her clasping fingers

The touch of the satiny skin,

And a cold, wet nose exploring

The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter

Ran over the parted lips

So quick that she could not catch it

With her rosy finger tips.

The people whispered, "Bless the child,"

As each one waked from a nap.

But the dear, wee woman hid her face

For shame in her mother's lap.

—Pittsburg Times.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Among the novel impressions received
 on my ride out from the city on the
 Botanical Garden tramway, said Uncle
 Abner, perhaps the most striking were
 the appearance of the buildings and the
 habit which people had of leaning out
 of the windows to look at those passing
 in the streets. Of course it is a question
 of varying custom, and I had no more
 right to criticise the good people of Rio
 for what they were accustomed to do,
 than they to criticise New Yorkers for
 shutting up their dwellings and smother-
 ing themselves with over-heated air.
 It is the difference in habits and customs
 which impresses us first, and of course
 it was these marked differences which
 caught my attention.

At home I had been accustomed to
 buildings made of wood, brick and
 dressed stone. The prevailing color of
 wooden dwelling houses was white, with
 green or brown shutters, while brick
 edifices were usually of the natural
 reddish color of the material, or were
 painted some soft brown, drab or cream.
 And as for stone buildings, they were
 always of the color of the stone used;
 I do not think I ever saw paint used
 on stone work. Here my attention was
 first called to the plastered exteriors, then
 to the shades of color used, and then to

the tiles used for roofing purposes,
 which was a novelty to me. And then,
 to finish the contrast, I was astonished
 to see the granite door and window
 casings carefully painted brown, blue,
 buff, yellow, and a great many inter-
 mediate shades, to give contrast, of
 course, to the colors used on the
 plastered surfaces. «Painting the lily»
 could be no worse, to my mind, than
 painting dressed granite. It would be
 no worse, I thought, than painting a
 Scotch granite monument white to rep-
 resent marble.

Of course I had a great many ques-
 tions to ask about it, and I was surprised
 to learn that granite was the prevailing
 building material, and that the walls
 were made of roughly broken stone and
 cement, the outside plastering being
 cheaper than dressing the stone. Nat-
 urally the plaster soon cracked, pieces
 fell off, and then the surface was patched
 and repainted, which gave a disagreeably
 uneven appearance to the wall. But it
 gave a surface for color, and that
 seemed to be the chief consideration.
 An artist might perhaps tell you what
 the prevailing colors are, but to me a
 reddish yellow, perhaps there is a proper
 name for the shade, and a reddish brown
 seemed to be most frequently seen,
 while varying shades of blue were not
 infrequent.

Occasionally the plinth, if I may use
 that term to describe the lowest project-
 ing part of the wall, of some of the
 more pretentious edifices was of dressed
 granite, but generally it was an extraor-
 dinary imitation of stone of which there
 is no possible counterpart in nature.
 As one of my friends used to say, «you
 shy an egg at it, and there you have
 your marble.» I can appreciate the
 architectural sentiment of the thing—
 the wish to have a solid cut stone foun-
 dation for a building, but when a man
 can't stand the expense and is obliged
 to use an imitation, I can't understand
 why he should give it a color and
 marking that is nowhere found in
 nature. If its solidity is to be rep-
 resented by paint, why not make it look
 like granite?

I was also struck by the low ceilings
 and broad roofs sloping to the street of
 many of the old-time houses. There
 are still some of them standing, and if
 you ever get the chance don't fail to
 look at the timbers which support the
 roof. They are heavy and solid enough
 to last for centuries, and the peculiar
 method of construction would make an
 Anglo-Saxon builder stare. So far as
 I could see the majority of these build-
 ings were of one simple design—a long
 corridor running from the front door
 back to the garden or quintal, with the
 rooms at one side, the sleeping-rooms
 being located in the centre between the
 sala and dining-room. It doesn't require
 much of an architect to design such a
 house, nor much of a builder to put it
 together. And it doesn't require a sani-
 tary engineer to show that it is anything
 but convenient and healthy for a climate
 like this. I am of course speaking of the
 houses on the older streets, where they
 are built in solid blocks without side
 entrances and windows.

There was much prejudice, I found,
 even among foreigners, against the free
 admission of night air into a sleeping
 room, and this may perhaps account for
 the custom of locating the sleeping
 apartments so that they could have no
 outside windows. I found that it was
 the general custom among natives to
 sleep in small rooms, called *alovas*,
 opening on other rooms, or when in
 rooms with outside windows to close
 them tightly with board shutters. The
 result was that they slept in a hot and
 poisonous atmosphere, which, in my op-
 inion, accounts for the great number of
 persons afflicted with weak and diseased
 lungs. They believe that the night
 air is poisonous, which is true only for
 malarial localities; but even were it
 true in all cases, the night air could
 be no more dangerous than the poisoned
 air of a small closely-shut room. My old
 friend Franço Junior, whose gentle sat-
 ires have given me many a hearty
 laugh, used to ridicule the custom of

sleeping in such rooms, and described his countrymen as coming out livid, gasping and coughing in the morning after having been hermetically sealed up for the night. Customs change slowly, for they are often based on prejudice, but I think that the good people of this city now appreciate good ventilation more than they did when I first knew them, and they have lost something of their fear of the night air.

Of the sanitary arrangements of these dwelling houses, I wish to speak some other time, for the subject is a large as well as an interesting one. But of the inconvenience of the single entrance I must say this—it deserves general condemnation, and if I could influence tenants I would have them refuse to occupy such houses. Think of having the one entrance used for all purposes, to receive your friends and guests, to give exit to your daughter's bridal party, to be occupied by your fish-seller and your vegetable-man; through it must pass all your kitchen supplies, and out of it must go all the garbage and refuse of the house. Your cook and your cook's friends look in upon you while you are entertaining guests in the sala, and your sleeping and sick hours are disturbed by the traffic of the corridor, the one great artery of your dwelling. To say that such arrangement is abominable, is to faintly express the feelings of many a victim of this antiquated and miserly arrangement. The patio of the Spanish house is infinitely preferable, though even there privacy is denied to the family because the entrance adjoins the sala.

(To be continued.)

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* of February 28th, contained the following reference to the American Legation in Petropolis:

"Having, through a verbal invitation of the American Minister, enjoyed an opportunity to attend the last of his weekly receptions at his beautiful residence in Petropolis, we are able to describe the personality of Col. Bryan, just as the recent fête at the German Legation served as a pretext for a sketch of Comte d'Arco Valley's physiognomy, so interesting, and, at the same time, so original.

Tall, vigorous, very blond, always correct, courteous in an affable manner, the new American Minister knew how in a short time to win the sympathies of the Brazilian people, to which end his efforts were devoted. They say that his diplomacy is new (*novidade*) in our school, and this is why Col. Bryan is habitually frank, and will not permit any ill to be spoken of the country to which he is accredited, and where he has received such cordial welcome. This is what they say, and we believe it thoroughly. We have no doubt that the American Minister does not tire of praising, as well as reciprocating, the amiability and generosity of the Brazilians. And it is certain that he knows all the principal families of Petropolis and Rio, and that they take great pleasure in passing several hours every week at the American Legation.

Col. Bryan is a bachelor, but he does the honors of his home with extraordinary tact, having a kindly word for every one, and occupying himself with the pleasure of each guest, in which difficult task to welcome all, he is assisted by the excellent wife of the Consul General.

To know that the American Minister loves art and artists, one has but to look at the walls of the Legation, which are literally covered with the portraits of celebrities in the various branches of art and inscribed with friendly dedications. When this is said, it is natural that our artists should be welcome at the American Legation, and that music should be one of the important features of the receptions. At the last one, the music of Alberto Nepomuceno (the most eminent living Brazilian composer) and his wife was an especial attraction, and Arthur Napoleão, the favorite musician of Rio, charmed the distinguished audience with the execution of two selections: *Moinelle e Valse* of Saint-Saens and a concert waltz by Moskowaki. We also heard a boy of twelve years who showed extraordinary capacity for the piano, which he played brilliantly. The daughter of Dr. Nuno de Andrade was applauded for her excellent recitation in verse of François Coppee's *La Vieille*, which she pronounced admirably and in a dramatic manner.

This is a type of the receptions at the American Legation.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports: February, 1899. But a small part of the February issue of these valuable reports is devoted to South America, but among these we note Consul Szeper's report on the tenders for supplying the Central railway with coal, and Consuls Furness and Haugwitz's reports on mouzette duties.

The *Expositor Christão* of the 23rd ult. deserves special notice because of the prominence given to the subject of temperance. A portrait of the celebrated temperance lecturer and organizer, Miss Frances E. Willard, graced the first page, followed by a large number of selections describing the life and work of this famous woman. The *Expositor* has done well to dedicate one of its issues to the memory of this estimable lady and to the cause which she so ably and devotedly advocated. Our colleague will also accept our compliments on the typographical appearance of the paper.

The *Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice*, 2nd edition; by James Mason. London: Horace Cox, 1896. This is an exceedingly convenient manual, both for the beginner and the advanced student, for it fully explains the principles of the game, and its legends are clear and to the point, and its illustrations are plentiful enough to keep the student perfectly familiar with the board he is studying. Chess is still the game of games, and will probably never be surpassed by any other. Its popularity grows steadily year by year. And for the young man who wants an amusement full of exciting study and surprise, we would recommend him to take up chess.

Commercial Travelling in South America; by William E. Torrens. Published by the National Association of Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Pa. An interesting monograph on the subject of effecting sales in South American countries by means of commercial travellers, based on the experience of an observant member of that fraternity. Mr. Torrens has travelled extensively and brings the fruits of a wide range of experiences for counsel to his countrymen. From a hasty glance through the pamphlet, we find many sound opinions and much excellent advice. He shows the necessity of good judgment and a thorough knowledge of Spanish, Portuguese and French, good taste in dress, gentlemanly manners, and patience in dealing with people accustomed to delays. The pamphlet should be carefully read by every commercial traveller.

Revista do Museu Paulista; Vol. III; published by H. von Ihering, Dr. med. et phil. Contains a report of the Museum for the year 1897; a necrological notice of the late Fritz Mueller, the celebrated naturalist, who died at Blumenau, Sta. Catharina, in 1897 at the age of 75, by Dr. von Ihering; observations on the marine fauna of the coast of Santa Catharina, by Fritz Mueller; notes on some new coccidæ, by T. D. A. Cockerell; the disease of the jaboritica tree, by Dr. von Ihering, followed by notes on the insect pest discovered, by A. Hempel; studies of some tertiary fish found at Taubaté, by A. S. Woodward, with observations on the same by Dr. von Ihering, etc., etc. The *Revista* is a thick volume of 668 pages, with several additional pages containing plates, drawings, portraits, etc., and it contains much of interest to scientific men. It certainly reflects great credit upon the Museu Paulista and its energetic director.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. C. ASHLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leleuvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for ladies and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach to S. Domingos Inquire at this office.

TO LET

In Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 48, Botafogo, several good rooms, suitable for two or more gentlemen or a married couple. Convenient for sea-baths.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

Mrs. LAVONA GLENN,

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

At a committee meeting held 27th ult. it was resolved to request the attendance of Shareholders of the Institution on Friday, 30th inst. at 5 p.m. at the Library in order to submit to them a proposal for the wedding out and subsequent selling both of those works of which there are duplicate copies as well as of those the committee consider it desirable to replace by others. As no reliable list of Shareholders exists it is impossible to intimate them individually and the Committee therefore take this means of informing them of the above resolution.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st March 1899.

J. T. MAURY,
Hon. Sec.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking, wines of the best quality, price moderate.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181.

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

This most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and all possible comforts to conveniences and summer guests. The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice versa. References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & Co., 38, Vis. Inhaúma. Soares & Niemeyer, 6, Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegraph Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to conveniences and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Monteiro Jr. & Co., 38, Vis. Inhaúma. Soares & Niemeyer, 6, Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca. Telegraph Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. Freitas, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with a large garden in front of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Otteto)

Telephone No. 5.008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioes) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests, enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 82,

Telephone 206.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAÚMA No. 16.

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TROPICAL

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 2.—In the bombardment of Gualdalupe by Admiral Dewey's squadron 50 Tagalos were killed and about 150 wounded. General Otis reports the situation in the Philippines as improving daily. Many of Aguinaldo's followers continue to desert, and surrender voluntarily to the Americans.

MAR. 3.—The complete lack of telegraphic news from the Philippine islands to-day has given rise to uneasiness in New York and Washington.

The government has resolved to send two more warships and four volunteer regiments to Manila.

The Spanish cruiser, "Reina Mercedes" has been successfully floated in Santiago bay.

Rudyard Kipling is reported to have recovered considerably from his recent illness and there are hopes of his speedy restoration to health. Two of his children are, however, seriously ill.

The vote of twenty million dollars for the cession of the Philippines has been sanctioned by the President, and will shortly be paid over to Spain.

Spain.

MAR. 1.—In view of the result of the vote in the senate yesterday on the question of the cession of the Philippines when the government had only a majority of two votes, the Sagasta ministry has resigned, and the Queen-regent has accepted the resignation. Before resigning Sr. Sagasta asked to have the Cortes dissolved, but to this the Queen-regent was advised not to consent. She sent for Sr. Silvela to form a ministry. The outgoing ministers continue to hold their portfolios until their successors are appointed.

MAR. 2.—Marshal Martinez Campos, in an interview on the subject of the ministerial crisis, pronounced himself favorable to a conservative government.

General Toral was to-day made prisoner for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the Americans.

MAR. 3.—The Queen-regent has had consultations with the Duke of Tetuan, Sr. Romero Robledo and Sr. Montero Rios to-day with reference to the ministerial crisis, but without result.

The Queen-regent then charged Sr. Sagasta with the formation of another cabinet without dissolving the Cortes, but Sagasta could not accept the office with that condition attached. The crisis remains without solution, especially as popular manifestations are being made against a conservative ministry with Sr. Silvela as prime minister.

Fears are felt for the safety of the steamer *Cheribon*, with the last repatriated troops from Cuba which is two days overdue.

Amongst other arrests to-day were those of Admiral Montojo, who is to be tried by court-martial and General Linares, who is to stand a first trial.

The Bilbao miners have gone out on strike and yesterday attacked the police with stones and molested the inhabitants. The police were reinforced by a battalion of soldiers who speedily established order. A number of the strikers were arrested.

MAR. 4.—Sr. Silvela has accepted the offer to form a new cabinet. The probable ministers will be Marquis de Pidal, foreign affairs; General Polavieja, war; Sr. Dato, interior; Sr. Villaverde, finance; Sr. Duran, justice; Admiral Lazaga, marine; and Sr. Cardenas, agriculture, commerce and public works. On a ministry being definitely formed, Sr. Silvela will ask for a dissolution of the Cortes and a new general election.

Great Britain

MAR. 1.—The London papers publish long telegrams from Rome about the health of the Pope. On the previous day, His Holiness had been seized with a fainting fit which lasted several minutes. His private physician, Dr. Lapponi, decided that it was necessary to cut out a tumor which had formed on the patient's left thigh. This operation was successfully performed by Dr. Mazzoni, the Pope bearing the pain with great courage and refusing to take chloroform. In the evening he was able to take eggs and biscuits and a glass of Marsala wine. His condition is considered satisfactory. The diplomatic dinner that was to be held on 2nd inst. to commemorate his 89th birthday had necessarily to be postponed. The King of Italy is kept hourly informed of the state of the illustrious patient.

News from Hong Kong says that the Philippine committee there have published news of the taking of Passig and Pateros by the Tagalos.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for Cannes.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of influenza.

Mr. G. Wyndham, the under secretary for war presented the army estimates to the house of commons to-day, and said the army was in readiness for all eventualities. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman criticised the increased estimates and Mr. Balfour supported them.

MAR. 2.—Telegrams from Rome state that there is a marked improvement in the health of the Pope, but owing to his great age he cannot yet be considered out of danger.

The steamer *Labrador* from Montreal to Liverpool struck on the Skerryvore reef. The passengers and crew were all saved, but the cargo is considered as lost. Amongst the passengers was Agoncillo, the Philippine agent.

(As Skerryvore has a lighthouse, it is difficult to conceive how this wreck occurred without further particulars).

Mr. Choate, the new American ambassador has arrived in London.

The *Daily Graphic* says that Germany aspires to supremacy in the Samoan islands, while the Times advocates a fair division between Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

MAR. 3.—The reports from Rome state that the medical bulletins declare the Pope's state to be generally satisfactory, his respiration, temperature and appetite being normal. He sleeps well and the wound made by the operation is healing well.

Mr. Broderick denied in parliament that there was any proposal before the interested powers to divide up the Samoan islands.

Mr. Lahouclere made his annual attack on the Army estimates and made a motion to reduce. After a reply by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the motion was lost by 188 votes to 51. (This class of telegram is very misleading. Most of the motions or amendments are purely formal ones on which some grievance can be ventilated, which was probably the case in this instance).

MAR. 4.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes in an interview predicted that the whole American continent with the exception of the British possessions will eventually come under the domination of the United States, and that Mexico will be the first to be incorporated after the death of President Porfirio Diaz, the only capable statesman in Mexico.

By arrangement with the French government, Great Britain has consented to allow France a coaling station near Muscat.

On account of the resignation of Sr. Sagasta, the Spanish ministers in London and Paris have given in their resignations.

MAR. 5.—Queen Victoria is said to make a visit to France. The anti-Dreyfus press in Paris says that her reception in France will not be a cordial one.

News from Pekin says that the Chinese government has refused to grant a naval station at Soman to the Italian government to protect their interests on the new Anglo-Italian railway concession.

The Pope is rapidly recovering from his recent operation and is able to walk about his rooms.

The Queen of the Belgians is said to be recovering from her recent dangerous illness.

MAR. 5.—General Otis has telegraphed for further reinforcements, before he can leave Manila and pursue the Tagalos.

The President and all the high state dignitaries were present at the funeral of Lord Herschell which took place to-day.

France.

MAR. 2.—The criminal department of the court of cassation under the presidency of M. Loew to-day held an enquiry into the competency of the judges that are to try Col. Picquart. The Attorney-general of the republic and the defender of Picquart having both been heard, the court adjourned without arriving at a decision.

President Emile Loubet to-day took up his residence in the palace of the Elysee, which has been vacated by the family of the late M. Faure.

The Queen of the Belgians is reported in Paris to be ill, but not seriously.

MAR. 3.—Telegrams from Rome published in Paris say that the Pope's doctors have been hastily summoned to a consultation. The news created a sensation as it is feared His Holiness is in a dangerous condition. (Telegrams published in London on the same day say the Pope is progressing favorably).

The domiciliary visits of the police, armed with search warrants and authorized by the prime minister, have failed to find any incriminating documents in the houses of supposed monarchists. It is suspected that the monarchist movement is still on foot to overthrow the republic exists chiefly in the minds of sensational editors.

M. Fallieres has been elected president of the senate in the room of M. Loubet, by 151 votes against 85 given for M. Constans, the present French ambassador in Constantinople.

Col. Picquart and Maitre Leblois are to be tried before a special court (*des mises en accusation*) on the charges of falsification of documents, using forged papers, and disclosing secret information in reference to Esterhazy and Dreyfus.

The judicial courts of cassation are to have their first sitting to-morrow to open up the Dreyfus case.

MAR. 5.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in a powder magazine belonging to the marine arsenal at Toulon, and close to that city. The explosion took place at 2 a. m. All the guards in the place were killed, and as 50,000 kilos of black powder exploded the whole village of Lagouban was destroyed. Those killed outright are known to number 42, and over 180 were badly injured. The cause of the explosion is attributed by experts to fermentation of the powder.

—The discomfort attending a night journey to São Paulo at the present time is said to be indescribable. The sleeping bunks, which are tightly closed to prevent the admission of dust, are unbearably hot, and the passengers, as one of them recently informed us, prefer to stand in the passage rather than occupy them. And the coach was so hot and uncomfortable that a lady recently stood outside on the platform during the greater part of the night journey, rather than stand in the crowded passage. It is much preferable, in our opinion, to make the journey *via* Santos.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION.

THE CANADIAN FIASCO.

We were vividly reminded of a painful incident in recent Brazilian history when a keen-downed young French Canadian came into our office to tell us his experiences of this country prior to being sent back to Canada by the British consul. He gave his name as M. Eli Tassé who came out as a newspaper correspondent for *La Presse*, *La Minerve*, *Le Temps* and other French-Canadian papers, commissioned to accompany the emigrants of 1896 and report their progress in Brazil. M. Tassé is now a physical wreck and, with the one exception of an Irishwoman now an inmate of the Misericordias Hospital, is the sole remnant of the band of Canadians who sought to make a home in Brazil in 1896 and failed. His story of the big mistake made at the instance and under the auspices of the government of the state of São Paulo in that year is still an interesting one, and, divested of the personal animus and peculiar views of the narrator, ran as follows:—

In the beginning of 1896, Messrs. Fiorita & Co. had a contract with the government of the state of S. Paulo to bring 10,000 immigrants from Canada to form a colony in that state. Messrs. Fiorita & Co.'s first move was to send a telegram to Sr. de Lima, then Brazilian consul in Montreal (and who is now living in São Paulo) announcing their purpose. They followed this up by sending five representatives to Canada who spoke French and English, and placed in charge a Sr. Gualco, who had been well known in connection with the Solange canal, and had had previous experience of life in Brazil. Attractive circulars were issued in French and English and spread broadcast over Canada. Those who would bite at the bait were told that on arrival in São Paulo passage paid they would have each an acre of land given free, with agricultural implements, a horse, a cow and food for a year, with other seductive inducements. This drew the attention of Canadian editors to the subject, and their common sense induced them to strongly oppose the project. They could see no sense in people inured to the cold climate of Canada being likely to succeed as prosperous colonists in sub-tropical Brazil, and set their faces against the idea. The consequence was that instead of getting easily the 10,000 immigrants from Canada which were confidently expected, Gualco and his men found it hard work to muster 400 even with the most strenuous efforts and specious means. A French priest, M. l'abbé Triudel, was engaged to accompany the first batch and act as chaplain to the new colony. He was kept in the chief office, and when enquiries received the information of the agents and appeared to hesitate they were told, "Well, if you do not believe me, perhaps you will believe a priest. He wouldn't tell you a lie," and the intending emigrants were passed on to the priest. Yet so great and convincing was the opposition of the Canadian press against their people attempting to colonise Brazil, that in spite of the alluring promises of the agents, in spite of the assurances of the priest, only some 100 French-Canadians took the bait, and on the 15th September, 1896, when the *Moravia* of the Hamburg-American line was ready to sail with 400 intending colonists on board, three-fourths of them were made up of English and Irish who had but recently arrived in Canada. The agents who were to receive a dollar a head for each colonist entrapped looked glum at their small success. But on the 15th September, 1896, was an exciting day in Montreal. Over 10,000 people lined the wharves around the *Moravia* and begged and prayed the poor friends they had on board to give up their mad enterprise and try their fortunes in the interior of Canada where healthy winter snows were less terrible than the burning suns of the pestilential tropics.

Ten people even at the last moment yielded to the persuasion of their friends and throwing their baggage ashore leaped themselves even at the risk of life and limb. The others relying confidently on the contracts in their pockets which promised to make them small landholders, with the horse and the cow and the year's provisions free, gratis and for nothing that would ensure their temporal welfare on earth, and a holy priest to look after their spiritual needs, held out against all entreaties and remained on board. The excitement was intense owing to the opposition of the press, and the fact that this was the first time any organised emigration had been made from Canada. As will be seen in the sequel, it is likely to have been also the last, for many long years to come. The *Moravia* steamed out of the harbor, and for 21 days the enterprising 400 endured the horrors of sea-sickness, heat, and steerage fare and accommodation, to the latter of which the major part of them were accustomed. They were of the stuff of which good colonists could be made in a temperate zone, but not in a tropical one. On the morning of the 17th October, 1896, they landed at Santos where they were kindly received by Sr. Araújo, the representative of Messrs. Fiorita & Co. They all spoke of the kind treatment they received from Sr. Araújo in the most grateful terms, and their journey from Santos to S. Paulo was made as agreeable to them as possible under the circumstances, and was the more keenly enjoyed because of their sojourn on shipboard. The first impression of the immigrants was that they had come to an earthly Paradise, of which Sr. Araújo was the St. Peter.

They arrived at São Paulo and were lodged in the Casa da Imigração and then their disenchantment began. Used to good beds and plain rough substantial food, they were treated to the macaroni of Italy and the *carne seca* of Brazil as their staple food, both of them abominations to recently arrived British subjects. Given stock-fish and bread to the French-Canadians, a hunk of bread and a dollop of bacon to the English, and a *skagach* full of bursting, laughing potatoes holed in their jackets with the hot fat in life of a herring to pop at just to give a flavor for the Irish, and they would have been as happy as kings. But macaroni and *carne seca*? Laugh!! Their beds were the hard floor if they had no mattresses of their own, and some of this incongruous crowd had brought not only mattresses but pianos with them, while others like the snail carried the whole of their shelter on their backs. But all of them had notions far and away above the treatment they received in the Casa da Imigração. They simply wanted with burning desire to own the possessions promised them, and from that *pit de terre* they were going to vault from indigence to opulence at all hazards, led the climate be as it may. Such had been done by the Irish in Argentina and why not they? But day by day passed by without the authorised agent to give them their locations putting in an appearance, and the immigration officials knew nothing. The immigrants, out of their latitude, out of their longitude, out their element altogether, and ignorant of the language of the country, clamored for the fulfilment of the promises—no not promises but the written and published assurances of the agents of the São Paulo government, but the reply invariably came that "we are not ready yet."

Our informant, whose name is mentioned above, states that at the end of ten days of detention of his compatriots in the Casa da Imigração, he, himself,—who was living in a hotel at the time—went to see the president of the state on the matter. He spoke with him frankly and freely. But since the commission was issued to Messrs. Fiorita & Co. to bring Canadian immigrants a change of government had taken place in São Paulo, and the present President of the whole republic had been appointed governor of the state. M. Tassé visited him on behalf of his compatriots and was well and courteously received. The president of the state told him in reply to all his complaints that he was not ready to receive a Canadian colony just then but that he was desirous of planting an Austrian colony first. We can easily imagine that the interviewer did not act in a diplomatic manner from our own experience of him, and when he told us that the president politely bowed him to the door, we were not surprised. Nevertheless, these people had been deceived from their homes in a country where they could have earned their bread far more readily than in Brazil, by specious promises in the name of the state government of São Paulo. The authorised immigration agents spread their nets and as the fish they caught, in spite of the Canadian press, brought them in so much per head, they took all they got, small in proportion to the estimated number as it was,—the good, the bad, and the different—and sent them out. We should like some of our readers to let us know how much was paid out of the funds of the state of São Paulo on account of this business. In the meantime, we will look up the official documents for ourselves. The Canadian and other British subjects, finding they had been fooled in the promises made them by the agents of Messrs. Fiorita & Co. were disconsolate. Every day agents for the different *fazendas* came in and asked for men to go out on the plantations, but all but 15 people stuck to the tenor of their bonds. The rest preferred for different reasons to sit and wait on their—Oh! dear, what shall we say? Thank God for Greek!—*epiglots* without leaving the Casa da Imigração. They all addressed themselves to their consuls to be taken out of their pitiable plight. The response was an immediate one. The first to take practical steps was the French consul. He found a French Canadian, who had been born in France. The man, who was half-breed, his wife and two daughters were shipped off to France at their own desire. The real Canadian and other British subjects found true friends in Mr. Lupton and Mr. Atkins in the first instance, when they refused to accept anything short of their contracts. Stretching their consular authority, says our informant, those two gentlemen managed to send 45 families back to Canada within a month their arrival. Mr. Phipps, H. B. M. minister was immediately acquainted by the consuls of the circumstances of the case. He used the ordinary diplomatic means to secure the fulfilment of the contract with them, or to obtain their repatriation in case of non-fulfilment of contract. Within two months, three-fourths of the intending colonists were sent back to Canada, but our informant was unable to say whether it was at the cost of the Brazilian government or whether the cost was divided between the Brazilian and British governments. Within three months all those who wished to leave were sent back. Amongst those were the 15 families that went to the *fazendas* of Sr. Antonio Prado. They all spoke in the highest terms of the treatment they received there from the hands of Sr. Prado and his overseers, but almost the whole of them were unfit to stand a tropical climate, and many of them were suffering from *bichos* that had got under their toe-nails and caused terrible suffering. As we stated above and as the Canadian press—English and French—stated before they left, Brazil is not the country in which people of northern climates can colonise.

The Canadian press did a great service when they discountenanced the emigration, and

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the Canadian press did a great service when they discountenanced the emigration, and

did a greater service when it exposed the *fiasco* which resulted. But for its intelligent action in the very nick of time, there might have been the 10,000 easy victims instead of the 400. When the definite news of the result of Canada's first and only emigration got abroad in Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal, the indignation of the people knew no bounds. All parties of politics determined that such a trick should never again be played on Canada. Their greatest statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leaped into the breach and proposed that any foreign agents who came to Canada in search of emigrants must first plant down to the government a sum sufficient to cover the return fares of the number of emigrants intended to be taken. The law was passed, and a Brazilian attempt to obtain emigrants from Canada is a thing of the past. The names that shine out from the dark business are those of Messrs. Phipps, Lupton and Marks.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7th, 1899.

THE complaints of the mercantile classes against the excessive taxes levied upon them in every part of the country, can not safely be ignored, for it is an indication that the limit to such burdens has at last been passed. No class of citizens, we can confidently assert, have contributed more for the support and development of this country, than those engaged in commerce. They have been enterprising, and patient, and loyal. While agriculturists and manufacturers have been begging for loans and subsidies and protection, commercial men have silently and patiently borne the burdens imposed upon them and have solicited no favors. If more revenue was needed, the government has always gone first to its schedule of taxes on imports to see if the cash could not be raised there. If an increase in the direct tax on industries and professions were to be made, the mercantile classes have been made to bear the greater part. And in the imposition of stamp taxes it has been known to everyone that the burden would fall upon commercial transactions. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that at least three-fourths of the revenue of this country is obtained from taxes levied upon commerce and commercial transactions. And in addition to all this, in some states special stamp taxes and other taxes are levied upon commercial men in addition to the national taxes, and in municipalities these are still further increased by the imposition of licence and consumption taxes. And as the difficulties of obtaining revenue sufficient for augmented expenditures have increased, all these governments, national, state and municipal, have not hesitated to impose new and heavier taxes on commerce. It must be remembered that the people are also suffering heavy privations from the crisis through which we are passing, and they are accordingly consuming less and paying with greater difficulty. Commerce is therefore suffering inroads from both sides—on the one side by a horde of rapacious tax collectors, on the other by diminishing profits caused by decreasing consumption. The government should therefore seek to remove difficulties rather than to increase them. It has very rarely occurred that business men have ven-

tured to openly protest against the burdens of taxation imposed upon them, and now that they are doing so should be accepted as an indication that they have just cause for complaint. A halt should be called to these annual additions to taxation and to the practice of municipal councils in imposing burdensome restrictions and licence taxes. Commerce really can not stand it! Unless there is some improvement in the situation we confidently expect to see the closing of several important commercial houses before the end of the year. They are now not paying expenses, nor have they been meeting them for some time. They are not bankrupt, for they have money to meet all their engagements, but they are tired of keeping up establishments which no longer yield profits, and of paying from capital the deficits which these establishments leave. They have held on in hopes of better times, but they will not hold on much longer. We trust, therefore, that the government will consider these protests attentively, and will relieve commerce so far as it may have the power to do so, of every excessive burden.

The continued inactivity of the party organized for the defence of ex-President Prudente de Moraes on the occasion of his departure with the Jacobins in 1897, is a fact which, it seems to us, is much to be regretted. That party, in our opinion, should be increasingly engaged in seeking to win public confidence and to unite the best elements of the country, which, unfortunately, still continue divided, inert and without guidance. In consequence of this political disorganization the country is drifting back into the lamentable state in which it was during the period in which the p. r. f. exercised such a baneful influence over political affairs. What the country requires at the present time is a strong and patriotic opposition party, moderate, but firm and vigilant, that, without denying justice to any praiseworthy acts of the government, will check it when it deviates from the proper path and stimulate it when it lags in the performance of the duty of redeeming its pledges.

THE grant of a contract for the coinage of 20,000,000 in nickel, at a time when the treasury is crippled and the people are suffering heavy privations, is a matter which ought not to pass without full and satisfactory explanations. And to facilitate such explanations, which perhaps the director of the *Jornal do Commercio* would like to make, we should like to ask a few questions. Why is the coinage of so large a sum in nickel considered necessary? The announcement of the award says that this contract will afford a saving of 8,000,000. From what? From the nominal value? Or from the cost of coinage at the national mint? Who are the parties represented by the Banco Nacional? We are also informed that the national mint now has a surplus stock of coined nickel of over 500,000. Why is this not put in circulation? We are told that the mint has orders to furnish a certain amount every three months, and that the director has asked permission to furnish that amount every month? Why was this request not granted? The mint has been coining a little over 100,000 a month, and could easily increase its output to 2,000,000 a year. Why is this considered insufficient? And the director of the mint claims that he can furnish the coins at less cost than the prices given by the syndicate! Why, then, is the mint ignored? Is the business justified or is it something to be covered up and excused? Before we can believe in the economies so loudly acclaimed, we want to know all about this scheme, and perhaps two or three more, of which we hear whispers!

THE transfer of certain territory on the upper waters of the Rio Acre to the government of Bolivia, seems to have created much confusion in commercial circles at Pará. This territory became Bolivian by virtue of recent surveys by the boundary commission, but, although unsettled, it has thus far been explored exclusively by Brazilians. The Bolivian government has lately taken possession of the territory and has opened a custom house (the main object of most governments being to collect taxes) at a new port where the new boundary line crosses the Rio Acre, called Puerto Alonso, and has at once proceeded to collect export duties on all rubber and other products sent from there to Pará for exportation. At Pará, however, the new arrangement has produced nothing but difficulties. The customs inspector claims that he has no instructions from the federal government, so he refuses to accept the Bolivian *guías* and refuses to permit the products they represent to be landed. The result is that, a few days ago, there were about a million kilos of rubber in the port of Pará, on steamers and lighters, valued at eight to ten thousand contos, awaiting some settlement of the dispute. It is manifestly unjust that commerce should suffer such vexatious delays and losses, simply because a few meddlesome officials can not decide what to do. Common sense would dictate the release of the merchandise, under bonds, so that the steamers could continue their trips and the merchants realize on their

investments. If the territory is Bolivian, which no one disputes, then the Bolivian *guías* stating that the taxes had been paid, must be accepted, and the merchandise must be allowed free transit through the port of Pará in conformity with international usage. Bolivia has a right to claim the same privileges accorded to Peru. If there are any other matters to settle, the entries and bond given by shippers should be sufficient to protect the Brazilian treasury against prejudice.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A defalcation of 15,032\$382 has been discovered in the municipal treasury of Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo.

—Carlos Urbanini, accused of being the author of the robbery of jewelry valued at 200,000\$, was tried and acquitted at Pará on the 31st ult.

—It is stated that last year there emigrated from Ceará 60,000 persons of whom 42,000 went to Pará and the majority of the remainder to Amazonas.

—The *Imprensa* is advised that the safe in the postoffice at Maranhão was recently broken into and 54,000\$ in cash and papers of value were abstracted.

—A proposal has been submitted to the municipal council of S. Vicente (near Santos) for the electric lighting of the town and for building an electric tramway to the José Menino beach.

—There has been a rupture in the dominant party in Mato Grosso, which is divided into two factions, one under the lead of Senator Generoso Ponce and the other under that of the Murtinho family.

—Senator Generoso Ponce's party seems to have carried the gubernatorial election in Mato Grosso. It might have been expected, for Generoso Ponce is the strongest and most popular man in the state.

—The castillistas have been after Judge Telles de Queiroz in Porto Alegre, and now it is said that a *tabellão* named Telles is to be prosecuted for failure to perform his duties. Looks like a crusade against the entire Telles family; something like the crusade against the Tavares family a few years ago.

—The commander and officers of the 30th battalion, stationed at Muquós, promoted a public manifestation to Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro on the 9th ult. Patriotic speeches were made and the "dictator of Amazonas" was complimented for his civic virtues and his loyalty to the army. Is it proper that military garisons should thus meddle in politics, especially in favor of a faction so corrupt as that now dominant at Manaus?

RAILROAD NOTES

—The London financial house succeeding the firm of Morton Rose & Co. has appointed Mr. Edward A. Lynch as syndic in the judicial liquidation of the Sapucahy Railway Co. Mr. Lynch's long residence and experience in the country admirably equip him for the difficult task of closing up the affairs of this unfortunate company.

—To Councillor Mayrink a former board of directors of the Companhia Viação Paulista gave twenty promissory notes amounting, with interest, to 683,988\$10. The present board has recorded a protest against those notes, which, it says, were not duly authorized. It claims that the former board should have paid the company's indebtedness to Councillor Mayrink in shares and not in promissory notes.

—In regard to the Central railway the *Noticia* published on Wednesday the following item:—"We consider ourselves authorized in the most positive manner to state: 1st, that the government has not yet begun any transaction for the lease or sale of the Central railway; 2nd, that on this and on all other administrative questions there is the most perfect harmony between the President of the republic and his ministers; 3rd, that it is the definite purpose of the government to execute on the proper occasion the legislative enactment in relation to this public property, so that the Central railway may be the basis, not merely of a simple operation of credit, but of transactions constituting a part of a general plan for the financial reorganization of the country."

—Why the Central railway doesn't pay and why the country derives so little benefit from it, is to a great extent answered by the obstacles created by a lazy personnel and by the heavy charges imposed on traffic. In the first place, so many obstacles are placed in the way of shippers that it is necessary to employ a "dispatcher," whose fee is a wholly unnecessary tax. To show what the charges are, here is a copy of what a small box, weighing 172 pounds, going to a station about five hours distant, had to pay.

Freight	78700
Entry	100
Tax	900
Discharge	400
Advice of arrival (9)	200
Dispatcher	95300
	25100
Total	115400

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending February 25th amounted to 317,707\$795, against estimated receipts of 434,035\$797 for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts of the week quoted show an improvement on the previous week, when only 305,491\$40 were received. We sincerely hope the improvement will continue.

—The cars of the Companhia Carris Urbanos carried last year 27,773,227 passengers, 1,761,276 bags of coffee, 52,069 packages of merchandise on which freight was paid, 75,714 packages that were conveyed gratuitously (the greater part, we presume, belonging to the company) and a considerable quantity (the number of packages not being stated) of baggage and parcels. The receipts were as follows:

Passengers	2,459,854\$900
Freight	749,908 210
Baggage and parcels	66,174 200
Sundry receipts	138,275 050
Total	3,414,302\$120

The expenditure (including 155,252\$070 for repairs on the line and 170,825\$250 for repairs on the rolling stock) amounted last year to 3,379,975\$700, against 3,534,890\$868 in 1897.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Sailing vessels are reported to be in good demand in Argentina to load hay and corn for Brazilian ports.

—A subsidised line of mail steamers between Havre and Pará (Brazil) is in contemplation by the French government, and it is probable that the boats may call at La Pallice.

—The Royal Mail steamer *La Plata*, arrived in Rio on the 4th inst. with the following passengers from Santos: Miss Violet D. Chawner, Mr. Alvaros Guimarães and 3 third-class passengers.

—On the 2nd inst. the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* left Pernambuco for Africa. She is reported to have left her moorings with great speed, which is easily explained by the gale of wind which had been blowing for some time.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Hevelius*, left Rio on the 4th inst. with the following passengers: Mrs. Mary C. Betzel, Dr. J. T. Frederick, Mr. J. C. Alves Lima and 8 third-class passengers. Also the *Hevelius* took 21 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—Business for the Brazilian coast has been more lively during the past week. A steamer was taken up to load wheat at Rosario for Rio, another boat was fixed on 6 months' time charter to trade between the River Plate and Pará with cattle, and a sailer was chartered to load hay and corn for Bahia. Several large parcels have been booked to Rio by regular liners at full rates. On the other hand, two of the three steamers taken up for several voyages with cattle to Rio are now off that trade.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 6th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, were the following:—From Southampton, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. L. A. Wharton, Miss Robinson, Mr. Andrew Cooper, wife and 2 daughters, Messrs. E. G. Hime, C. van den Wijn, T. G. Nicolson, Allen C. Nathan, John Evey and R. S. Verran.—From Lisbon: Mrs. Maria Amelia d'Amorim and 3 children and Mr. Joaquim T. d'Araujo.—From Pernambuco: Messrs. Francisco Vilmar, Diólio Siqueira R. Lathan, Eustaquio Siqueira and Antonio Pereira.—From Bahia: Mrs. Anna Venezian, Mrs. Francisco Guimarães Filho and P. Cardoso, Mr. Antonio M. Fernandes and wife, Mr. Jean Philippot and wife, Messrs. José C. Meneses, João A. Gomes Costa, J. B. Mawson, C. Motta, Alfredo Franco, Rodolpho E. Costa, Mario E. Costa, Antonio M. Gama, Arthur F. Ferreira and Antonio C. Montes.

—Two cases of yellow fever were reported during the week on board s.s. "Chatham" from Rio. The two men were immediately conveyed to the floating lazaretto where they recovered, they being given out as cured on Friday last when the steamer was, also, given free pratique after a thorough disinfection had been gone through. All arrivals from Rio and Santos are now subjected to 24 hours' quarantine for disinfecting purposes, a delay that can be obviated by engaging a sanitary inspector at Montevideo who will do the disinfection on the way up to this port. Beyond the 24 hours' quarantine, arrivals are subjected to 48 further hours of observation. The result is that three days' quarantine or observation is imposed from the time a sanitary inspector boards the vessel. The season being too far advanced to fear the importation of the disease, it is probable that the quarantine will soon be waived, especially if no further cases are reported on further arrivals during the current month.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Telles on Saturday had a long interview with the chief of staff of the army.

—The police has recovered part of the property, valued at 70,000\$, of which the widow of Gen. Mursa had been robbed by burglars.

—The representative of the "C. L. W." brand of Scotch whisky is pushing a very superior article in this market, as shown by his advertisement in another column. Our readers will do well to take a note of where it is to be found.

—The celebrated swindler Afonso Coelho, recently captured in Bahia, is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow on the cruiser "Parnahyba."

—It is stated that on the 20th inst. President Campos Salles will leave for Minas Geraes. The state government seems to be making elaborate preparations for receiving him.

—Minister Bryan, Consul General, Seeger and Lieut Shiplon left yesterday for a visit to Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes. They expect to be absent about a week.

—Two soldiers of the 1st battalion of engineers at Restengo were engaged in a little frolic on the 15th ult., when one of them playfully pointed a revolver at his companion. He is now languishing in prison, and his victim was laid away with military honors the same day.

—Messrs. Craschley & Co. are at last comfortably settled in their new quarters at No. 36 Rua do Onivitor, to which they removed at the beginning of the past week. The new shop is lighter and roomier than the old one, and will be appreciated by the many who are accustomed to go to Craschley for everything from a needle to a house and lot.

—Building No. 103 Rua do Onivitor was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was occupied by a hatter, whose business was insured for 120,000\$. The adjoining buildings and their contents were injured by the fire and by the water used in extinguishing the flames, the damage caused to Colucci's jewelry shop being estimated at 10,000\$.

—The January returns by the sanitary authorities of this city show that there were 1,110 births, 187 marriages and 1,356 deaths, not including still-births. Of the deaths 99 were from yellow fever, 23 from small pox, 15 from beri-beri, 65 from phoid fever, 95 from pernicious fever, 68 from other malarial causes and 260 from pulmonary consumption.

—Among the passengers who reached Rio by the "Thames" on Monday last, we are glad to welcome Mr. Allen C. Nathan who was long the leading broker in Rio in former years, and Mr. "Tommy" Nicolson who is so well and favorably known in our English-speaking communities. We hope both these gentlemen will make a long stay with us.

—Our mathematical readers will be interested in the following problem that has been sent us by our friend the tannaceous Smith:—If it took Zama 4 hours and 20 minutes not to see Campos Salles, how long will it take Mallet to fail to obtain from the said Campos Salles an answer to Carlos Telles' application for permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul?

—The intense heat of the past fortnight is beginning to make itself felt in ways more serious than wilted collars and streaming brows, for the sick list is increasing and everyone is feeling fagged out. It is fortunate that we are well along in the hot season, but there is still time enough left for the discomforts and risks the majority of us care to bear.

—President Campos Salles, it is stated, will give a dinner to-morrow to Dr. Alberto Torres, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and many prominent persons are reported to have been invited. It is also stated that when the President returns to this city at the end of the hot season, he will give a dinner at Priburgo Palace to the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments.

—The public had almost forgotten the Telles question, when a few days ago its attention was again called to this question by the statement that the general had once more applied for permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul. It is also asserted that he was asked to be allowed to lay the matter before the supreme military court. It seems, then, that there was no truth in the report, which was current some time ago, that the government had finally decided to permit him to go to Rio Grande.

—It is stated that the petition of General Telles for permission to return to Rio Grande for his family, has as yet received no reply. The President, in our opinion, is making a very serious mistake in this affair. He has followed the wishes of Senator Pinheiro Machado quite as far as the circumstances will permit. If Gen. Telles has done nothing grave enough to demand court martial, then surely the government can not withhold its confidence in him in so small a matter as that of going to Rio Grande for his family.

—Another English name has been added to the list of victims of yellow fever in Rio this year. Mr. George Leslie of the Leopoldina railway died in the Strangers' Hospital on the 1st inst. He only arrived in Rio some four months ago and was employed in the drawing office of the engineer's department where his work was duly appreciated by his superiors. He had been employed for some nine years as a draughtsman on the English railways in Argentina. He was only 38 years of age and was buried in the Camboua cemetery.

—We are requested by the secretary of the British Library to publish the following:—It was resolved at the last committee meeting on the suggestion of a subscriber to open a special subscription list with a view to purchasing the Times edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as the committee do not feel justified, considering the present state of the Library's finances, in drawing so largely upon them as the purchase of such a work would necessitate. Some 230,000 have already been subscribed and members wishing to contribute will kindly inscribe themselves on the list in charge of the Librarian.

—It is reported that Campos Salles during his trip to Minas Geraes will inquire into the possibility of removing to that state the capital of the republic.

—Ex-Congressman Cesar Zama has published an amusing account of his adventures at Friburgo palace. He called there on Friday for the purpose of wishing the President a successful administration, but, after having been kept waiting from noon to 4:20 p. m., he finally decided to leave without having accomplished his object. Although a good republican, the ex-congressman seems to prefer the way in which matters were managed before the days of *plute de verde, saude e fraternidade*. He says that he could see the Emperor whenever he wished.

—The minister of marine has dismissed and severely reprimanded Capt. Luiz de Azevedo Cadaval for offering for sale the Pernambuco navy-yard and its appurtenances. It seems that the minister had instructed Cadaval to inform him of any offers for the purchase of the property and that the instructions were illogically construed into an authorization to sell. Cadaval's traditions, we understand, date from a period in which the government's agents assumed the faculty of disposing freely of both the public and the private property of the country as well as the liberty and lives of the people.

—It is announced that the commandant of the police brigade has resolved to punish severely every member of that force who exceeds his authority and trespasses upon the rights of others. Two sergeants who recently committed offenses of this character—one, by making an unwarranted arrest and riding at full speed through a street, the other for invading a public office and beating an official—have been reduced to the ranks and sent to Ilha das Cobras. Another man, a corporal, of whom complaints were made Saturday last, has also been reduced to the ranks and sent to the same fortress. This is perfectly right. It will strengthen the authority of the police, when it is known that the members of that force are punished for abuses of authority.

—We were pleased to meet Mr. G. C. Anderson on the Royal Mail launch *Florence* on Saturday last while going to and coming from the R. M. S. *La Plata*. This was the first time that we had the pleasure of seeing him since his reported severe illness some time since, and we were surprised to see him in as good or even better trim than we have remembered him. He told us his illness had not been nearly so severe as was at first reported and that the treatment and rest after his long period of overwork had been to his advantage. He also informed us that he and Mrs. Anderson were about to spend a month or so at home when he hoped to return to Rio in better health than ever. He also mentioned that Mr. F. W. Barrow, the managing director of the Leopoldina, had rented his house in Novo Mundo. We heartily wish Mr. and Mrs. Anderson a pleasant trip and a speedy return.

—When Luiz de Rezende's jewellery shop was robbed some months ago, chief of police Sampaio Perraiz lost his head and proceeded to make arbitrary and indiscriminate arrests, which numbered, it is stated, nearly 900. In our issue of the 7th ult. we called attention to an item published in the *Times of Argentina* of Jan. 22nd, in which it was stated that two days before two men had been arrested at Buenos Aires for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of jewellery and that on the same day two others were detected at Montevideo in the act of making a similar attempt. It was suspected, added the *Times*, that these smugglers had been concerned in large robberies at Rio de Janeiro, and *The Rio News* suggested that they might have been connected with the Luiz de Rezende robbery. The chief of police, it seems, took the hint and sent detectives to the River Plate. It is now said that these detectives have returned, reporting to the chief of police that they had caused to be arrested at Buenos Aires four Italians and the captain of a vessel. Application, it is stated, has been made for the extradition of the prisoners, who are supposed to have committed the crime in conjunction with accomplices still residing in this city. The press of this city has published various humorous, sensational and contradictory versions of the affair, and it is uncertain whether any of the burglars have been discovered or not.

DEATH.

LESLIE.—At the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, on the 1st inst., GEORGE LESLIE, aged 38 years.

MARRIED.

MURLY—MILLER.—In Rio de Janeiro, on the 2nd March, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., CECIL MURLY, son of the late John Murly, of Bristol, to ESTHER SOPHY MILLER, youngest daughter of Henry Miller, Esq., of this city. (No cards).

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSO. CIATION.

CASH STATEMENT 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

Debit	
Subscriptions and Entrance fees.....	19,366\$30
Loan from George Cox, Esq.....	5,800\$00
Profit from bar.....	800\$40
Rent received for lockers.....	270\$00
Tennis balls sold.....	82\$00
Rs.....	25,519\$50
Credit	
Construction of Pavilion.....	13,800\$00
Cost of cricket and tennis materials with duties, despatching, and sundry expenses connected with same.....	3,720\$510
Wages.....	2,359\$020
Furniture.....	622\$200
Taxes.....	120\$000
Interest paid to Proprietors.....	2,100\$000
Insurance.....	78\$750
Commission paid Strube for collecting.....	878\$000
Paid George Cox Esq. a/c Loan of Rs. 5,000\$000.....	1,000\$000
Stationery.....	132\$300
Sundries.....	178\$430
Cash in hand 31 December 1898.....	690\$430
Rs.....	25,519\$50

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1898.

For Rio Cricket and Athletic Association

HENRY T. TYLER

Hon. Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Messrs. Carnio & Co., who have the contract for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef, have brought a suit against Dr. Luiz Pedro Drago for 1,500,000\$.

—Messrs. C. F. Haumet & Co. of São Paulo are moving to new and more commodious quarters, which is a very favorable sign. Their announcement will be found in another column.

—From the Alfredo Chaves colony in Rio Grande do Sul there were shipped last year, it is stated, 15,000 bags of wheat and from the Jaguary colony 48,000 bags of flour. Where did this wheat and flour go?

—Messrs. Lion & Co. of São Paulo, are the accredited agents in this country of the Pocahontas Smokeless Steam Coal, and are pushing its sale with praiseworthy vigor. And that they mean business, in spite of hard times, is shown by the fact that they are advertising liberally. Coal consumers will be wise to give their coal a trial.

—On Wednesday the personnel of the Companhia Industrial threatened to strike on account of not having received its pay for January, amounting to 261,000\$. The prefect of the federal district, however, decided to advance this sum, which is secured by a mortgage on the company's garbage carts now hired to the city government.

—A few days ago we received some postage stamps which are a disgrace to the postoffice which issues them. They were the ordinary 20 reis stamps, but the perforating was so defectively and slovenly done that the stamps had to be cut apart with scissors, regardless of the perforations. Surely the mint can do better work than this! If it can not, then it will be good policy for Brazil to return to the old method of obtaining postage stamps.

—According to the *Imprensa* there are eight different methods of imposing the news water tax so that it shall yield a revenue to the national treasury—the balance ranging from 443,294\$ to 7,533,388\$. In the lowest the present tax is maintained; in others it is doubled, additional charges are made, and special taxes are imposed upon industrial establishments using water. In our opinion, the water supply of a city should not be made a source of revenue; the people should be supplied at the lowest possible cost. It is fair to require them to pay for what they use, hence the desirability of water metres. With such metres industrial establishments will of course pay for what they use.

—There was a important reunion of merchants at the Banco Constructor in São Paulo on the 4th inst., under the presidency of Dr. Procopio Malta, president of the junta commercial, to protest against the new revision of the taxes on industries and professions just promulgated by the municipal council. They complain that the new taxes, which have been increased greatly, will seriously disturb existing contracts and cause heavy losses, and they ask to have the "proportional tax" levied on the rental value of house property, revoked altogether, as it is vexatious and is not equitable. Next year they promise to use every effort to meet the wishes of the council, but this year they urge that they can not meet heavier imposts because of the serious commercial crisis which we are now experiencing. A commission was appointed to lay this representation before the municipal prefect and to represent the merchants of São Paulo in the protection of their interests. The commission is composed of 15 of the most prominent and influential commercial houses in São Paulo, viz.—Messrs. Herm. Stoltz & Co., Schmidt & Frost, Hasenclever & Co., Joseph Levy Frères, Richter Brune & Co., Companhia Lupton, Companhia Mechanica, Salomon & Monteiro, Karl Valais & Co., Jorge Fuchs, Joseph W. Mee, R. Weill & Co., Camillo Sampaio, Rodrigues & Co., and Mathias Castro & Co. The meeting was attended by about 300 merchants.

—The contract for coining nickel is said to have been awarded to the Banco Nacional, and in one of the journals of this city it is asserted that the government thus economizes 8,000,000\$. This we presume means that the bank can do the work 8,000,000\$ cheaper than the mint, which, indeed, is not, we are informed, prepared to do the work at all.

—That scheme for a smokeless powder factory is beginning to materialize. The money for it is to be derived from various economies in the war department, and the excuse for it the possibility at some future time of a foreign war, when Brazil should be independent of foreign supplies. This was without doubt exactly the same argument used when the Estrella powder factory was created, which has never made a pound of good powder in all its existence. There is not the slightest probability of war between Brazil and any other power, and it would be better to use the money on improving the financial situation. But we are passing through a period of scientific as well as of economic, and if the former does not seavallow the latter, and something besides, then we are very greatly mistaken.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Macahé custom house were 25,018\$55.

—There has been registered at the tribunal of accounts an appropriation of 764,736\$262 for paying arrears of indebtedness to foreign port offices.

—The deposits made last month in the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) in this city amounted to 2,075,483\$ and the withdrawals to 1,846,709\$77.

—On Thursday the municipal council of the city of Rio de Janeiro voted without discussion a resolution for annulling the reduction of 10% made by the prefect in the salaries of municipal employees.

—The receipts of the Manóas custom-house in January last were 409,366\$612, against 517,966\$434 in the same month of 1898. The state *recebedoria* (which collects the export duties) received 4,073,989\$333 in the same month.

—It is stated that day after to-morrow the government will begin burning the notes deposited in banks in virtue of one of the provisions of the funding scheme. The amount of the notes to be burnt on that day is 1,000,000\$.

—The government is said to have arrived at an agreement with the principal holders of the gold bonds of 1889, when it is stated, will, in virtue of this agreement, receive for every 1,000\$ bond 1,800\$ in 6% currency bonds of 1897.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, in its issue of Saturday, claims to be informed that the terms of a loan of 1,000,000 to the state government of S. Paulo have been definitely arranged in London. The price of issue is said to be 90 and the rate of interest 5%.

—A Rio telegram to the *Commercio de São Paulo* on the 1st inst. says that it has been resolved to loan 1,200,416\$000 in currency sometime during the current month, at the same time remitting to London the equivalent of that sum at 184 for deposit on account of the external debt.

—For the second half of the year 1898 the expenditure of the state government of Amazonas, which had been estimated at 8,929,349\$990, is said to have amounted to 10,897,349\$990. This statement, however, can be only approximately correct, since it is yet too early to obtain definite returns.

—It now appears that congress overlooked an appropriation for the interest on the 6 per cent 1867 loan and the minister of finance has lately had to consult the tribunal de contas about opening a special credit of 9,600,000\$ for this purpose. All this helps to swell the deficit for the year, which congress was so anxious to cover up.

—The following amount of revenue derived from the collection of 10% of the import duties in gold in the month of February has been reported:

Rio de Janeiro.....	667,768\$058
Bahia.....	162,045\$997
Pernambuco.....	109,163\$591
Paranáguá.....	17,431\$435
Paratyba.....	594\$2674

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of February have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro	7,550,790\$302	6,932,372\$318
Santos.....	2,360,418\$35	3,002,160\$369
Bahia.....	1,708,779\$635	1,885,257\$462
Pernambuco.....	1,336,492\$914	1,340,622\$705
Paranáguá.....	198,997\$11	150,989\$887
Ceará.....	143,704\$947	531,060\$748

—The revenue of the state government of Pará for the 5 years ended on June 30, 1898, was as follows:

1893-94.....	9,659,338\$868
1894-95.....	10,267,237\$839
1895-96.....	11,887,756\$495
1896-97.....	15,110,060\$374
1897-98.....	20,038,768\$795

Total..... 66,965,366\$971

Of the foregoing total 53,829,220\$529 was derived from export duties and the remainder from 14 other sources.

—For the coining of 780 tons of nickel in 17,500,000 pieces of 400 reis, 40,000,000 of 200 reis, and 50,000,000 of 100 reis the government received the following proposal:

Pecher & Co.....	158,571, 0, 11
Victor Uslander & Co.....	148,571, 8, 6
Haupt Biehn & Co.....	145,860,
Laudauer & Co.....	145,000,
Banco Nacional.....	134,642, 17, 1

Hay.—The receipts for the week were nil. The demand is good but the supply is a great one. The market is, however, steady at last week's price, and 150 reis per kilo continues to be the ruling rate.

Coin.—No vessels arrived with coin during the past week. We have heard that there is a consignment of good American coin consisting of over 2,000 tons that is being offered at 80,000 per ton, of which we will give particulars to any of our readers who may be interested.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—
 Pernambuco and Macao..... 250,000—250,000
 Bahia and Aracaj..... 250,000—250,000
 Campos..... 250,000—250,000
 Angra and Paraty..... 250,000—250,000
 Paraty..... 250,000—250,000
 Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg..... 400,000—450,000
 ditto 40 deg..... 450,000—500,000

Total Imports for 1898 and 1897.

	1898	1897
Flour, bbls.....	273,137	329,533
American.....	212,832	252,091
River Plate.....	41,268	65,797
Liverpool.....	8,610	9,860
Trieste.....	2,681	4,995
Chilian.....	4,640	3,500
Hamburg.....	100	—

Total imports in 1898—300,333 bbls; in 1897—311,699 bbls; in 1894—503,129 bbls.

The imports last year were received by the following firms:—
 John L. Bisset..... 46,350 bbls
 John Moore & Co..... 41,945
 Quayle Davidson & Co..... 40,499
 Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd..... 34,000
 Levering & Co..... 28,611
 Walter, Block & Co..... 17,900
 W. J. Wenceslau Guimarães & Co..... 10,785
 Biddy, Mascarenhas & Guerra..... 10,000
 Empresa Industrial Brasileira..... 6,000
 Cabral Belchior & Co..... 4,950
 Queiroz Moreira & Co..... 4,473
 M. Main & Co..... 4,115
 E. Johnston & Co..... 3,240
 Aliança Mercantil Co..... 2,675
 Camyrano & Co..... 2,675
 C. Glanville & Co..... 1,875
 Paria Chuha & Co..... 1,500
 Karl Valat & Co..... 1,350
 Souza Filho & Co..... 1,250
 A. Simões & Andrade..... 1,250
 C. Hecksher & Co..... 1,250
 C. W. Gross & Co..... 1,000
 Alves Nogueira & C..... 1,000
 José Dias..... 1,000
 To order..... 1,743
 All others..... 1,743

Total..... 273,137

Wheat, tons..... 83,112 **1897**
 producing flour..... 615,250 bbls. **1897**

Codfish, ½ bbls and tubs..... 45,057 **1897**
 pkgs..... 28,871 **1897**
 cases..... 51,942 **1897**

Stock 31 Dec. 1897..... 25,000 pkgs
 Receipts in 1898..... 139,870

Consumption, 1898..... 150,870 pkgs
 Stock, 31 Dec. 1898..... 11,000 pkgs

The receipts comprised:—
 Canadian..... 45,057 half bbls. and tubs
 Norwegian..... 51,942 pkgs
 Diverse..... 28,871 cases

Lard, cases..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 164,435 **1897**
 1898..... 164,435 **1897**

The receipts of the preceding four years were:—
 1897..... 164,435
 1898..... 164,435
 1899..... 164,435
 1900..... 164,435

Butter, cases..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 44,479 **1897**
 1898..... 44,479 **1897**

The receipts of 1898 were from:
 France..... 32,417 cases
 Italy..... 3,119
 United States..... 1,630
 Diverse..... 7,223

Salt Pork, 1898..... 18,102 **1897**
 1897..... 18,102 **1897**
 1898..... 18,102 **1897**

All from the United States.

Jerked Beef, kilos..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 47,095,040 **1897**
 1898..... 47,095,040 **1897**

Stock 31 Dec. 1897..... 2,794,800 kilos.
 Receipts, 1898..... 47,095,040

Consumption, 1898..... 39,140,040
 Re-exportation..... 3,668,920
 Stock, 31 Dec. 1898..... 2,071,870

The receipts of 1898 were from:
 Argentina..... 25,796,870 kilos.
 Uruguay..... 16,860,910
 Rio Grande do Sul..... 4,428,260

Kerosene, cases..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 430,286 **1897**
 1898..... 430,286 **1897**

Rosin, barrels..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 21,259 **1897**
 1898..... 21,259 **1897**

Turpentine, cases..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 9,390 **1897**
 1898..... 9,390 **1897**

Pitch, bbls..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 25,087 **1897**
 1898..... 25,087 **1897**

Hay, bales..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 1,130,324 **1897**
 1898..... 1,130,324 **1897**

Maize, bags..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 424,286 **1897**
 1898..... 424,286 **1897**

Beans, bags..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 94,136 **1897**
 1898..... 94,136 **1897**

Brass, bags..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 8,335 **1897**
 1898..... 8,335 **1897**

Coal, tons..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 575,835 **1897**
 1898..... 575,835 **1897**

The coal receipts of 1898 were from:
 Great Britain..... 550,205 tons
 United States..... 25,627

Swedish Pine, doz..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 4,737 **1897**
 1898..... 4,737 **1897**

Pitch Pine, feet..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 26,018,337 **1897**
 1898..... 26,018,337 **1897**

White Pine, "..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 5,174,312 **1897**
 1898..... 5,174,312 **1897**

Spruce Pine, "..... 1898 **1897**
 1897..... 4,573,161 **1897**
 1898..... 4,573,161 **1897**

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 28.

TAICHAUANG—Germ. bk. *Kosmos*; 1,286 tons; Engel ballast.

MARCH 1.

PORT ELISABETH—Nor. lug. *Rhin*; 326 tons; Obert coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5 ½% primage per bag of 60 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5 ½% primage per ton, weight or measure.

GENOA.—30 francs and 10 ½% primage per 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—30 francs and 10 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—25 shillings and 5 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—35 shillings and 5 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRUSTE.—35 shillings and 5 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—17 ½ francs and 10 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 ½% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO.—30 francs per bag of coffee.

BUNOS AIRES.—30 francs per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. *Città di Genova*; 2,875 bags of coffee.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Clyde*; 1,275 do do.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. *Hervius*; 25,000 do do.

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Amazonas*; 890 do do.

HAVRE.—Port. str. *Rei de Portugal*; 2,000 do do.

ANTWERP.—do do do 530 do do.

TRUSTE.—Amst. str. *Pollux*; 1,625 do do.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Aquitaine*; 1,000 do do.

NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. str. *Caroline*; 8,350 do do.

CHARTERS.

Swedish lug. *Switthod*, to load salt bales, for the Channel to order, at 55 shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Feb. 27. Haparaia Hamburg 25 ds. R. Johnston & Co.

28. Pollux Trieste 28 ds. Rombauer & Co.

29. Fraunce Marseilles 18 ds. Karl Valat & Co.

29. Orecina Valparaiso 14 ds. Wilson Sons Co.

29. Cordillere La Plata 2 ds. M. Maritimes

29. Neptuno Montevideo 5 ds. Glanville & Co.

Mar. 1. Cyrene Liverpool 23 ds. N. Megaw & Co.

2. Orecina Genoa 17 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.

3. Amazonas Santos 17 ds. La Veloe

4. Antonina Hamburg 23 ds. R. Johnston & Co.

4. La Plata R. Plate 9 ds. E. I. Ballestra

5. Julia Park H. Ayres 5 ds. Royal Mail

5. Wordsworth Liverpool 21 ds. Phillips

5. Wordsworth Liverpool 21 ds. N. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Feb. 27. Roman Prince New York* Sundries.

27. Portugal River Plate do

27. Corrientes Santos do

27. Heblamos Buenos Ayres do

28. Orecina Liverpool* Sundries.

28. Beluere Buenos Aires do

28. Green Jacket Buenos Aires do

Mar. 1. Coralliere Bordeaux* Sundries.

1. France River Plate do

1. Haparaia Santos do

1. Pollux Buenos Ayres do

1. Orecina Valparaiso Sundries.

2. Cyrene Santos do

2. Orecina Buenos Ayres do

3. Induna Santos do

3. C. di Genova Santos do

4. Hevelius New York* do

4. Amazonas Hamburg* do

4. Neptuno Buenos Aires do

5. Magdalena Buenos Aires do

5. La Plata Southampton* Sundries.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Abram..... Westerwick 4 Feb

Arizona..... Grimsby 18 Jan.

Australia..... Pascagoula 7 Nov.

Alliance..... Shippegau 7 Nov.

Amy..... Baltimore 21 Dec.

Annie M. Small..... Leith 21 Dec.

Adelaide..... Leith 21 Dec.

America..... Porto 21 Dec.

Ardenmarcham..... Leith 21 Dec.

Birnam Wood..... Mobile 21 Dec.

Bella Formigosa..... Porto 21 Dec.

Bon Mexarante..... Marseilles 6 Jan.

Constance..... Hamburg 6 Jan.

Claudia..... Porto 19 Dec.

Cora..... Glasgow 19 Dec.

Carl..... Hamburg 19 Dec.

Charles Dickens..... Pensacola 19 Dec.

Canada..... Norfolk 19 Dec.

Dalamos..... Marseilles 4 Feb

Ella..... Cardiff 24 Jan.

Ellida..... Pensacola 19 Nov.

Emma..... Marseilles 19 Nov.

Faunt..... Baltimore 1 Feb.

Fall of Invenara (str.)..... Raigoun 4 Feb.

Gladya Ryle..... Newport 5 Feb.

Hermis (str.)..... Cardiff 4 Feb.

Holmfeld (str.)..... Cardiff 3 Feb.

Havington (str.).....	Norfolk	—
Kinghorn.....	Sunderland	—
Longfellow.....	Cardiff	—
Leuka.....	Pensacola	—
Leona.....	Porto	—
Maria.....	Cardiff	28 Nov.
Maria.....	Porto	—
Maria.....	Pascagoula	—
Magellan.....	Pensacola	—
Manin (str.).....	Swansea	9 Feb.
Morazan (str.).....	Cardiff	—
Roland.....	Cardiff	13 Dec.
Ruby.....	Pascagoula	—
Robert S. Bernard.....	Pensacola	—
S. N. Hansen.....	Westerwick	3 Jan.
Suermann.....	Pensacola	—
Seven.....	Baltimore	—
Springer (str.).....	Cardiff	8 Feb.
Virginia.....	Pensacola	—
Vardario.....	Porto	—
Vardario.....	Pensacola	8 Dec.
Viergich.....	Leith	—
White Wings.....	Baltimore	—
York (str.).....	Cardiff	—

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 4th 1899.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
American				
Ing Americana.....	829	Feb. 8	Rosario	J. Souza & C.
sp W. J. Rutch.....	1664	15	New York	E. I. Braz.
sp Buckingham.....	2613	19	Tacoma	J. Moore & C.
bk Julia Rollins.....	559	Mar. 4	Baltimore	J. L. Bisset.
bk Good News.....	876	4	do	—

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
British				
bk Hamburg.....	1649	Jan. 9	New York	E. I. Braz.
sp K. County.....	1041	15	Norfolk	Gaz Co.
sp M. Ballantyne.....	1560	26	Antwerp	J. Moore & C.
sp Decan.....	1853	Feb. 8	Swansea	Avenier & C.
Ing Persia.....	578	24	Rosario	W. Block & C.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
German				
sp Orlanda.....	1212	Mar. 5	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
Norwegian				
bk Jowfraland.....	976	Dec. 1	Pensacola	To order
sp Superb.....	1352	Feb. 12	Pensacola	E. I. Braz.
sp Crown Prince.....	612	17	Cardiff	To order

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
Portuguese				
bk Glama.....	1095	Jan. 7	Lisbon	To order.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
Russian				
bk Amelie.....	106	Feb. 15	Marseilles	A. Aven & C.
sp Casbier.....	1367	15	Pensacola	To order

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
Swedish				
Ing Switthod.....	346	Jan. 24	do	C. W. Gross

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

FEBRUARY 27.

3	Apolices, 58.....	865,000
42	do.....	561
2	do (500\$) at rate of.....	835
2	do 1,000\$ do.....	831
12	do.....	825
12	do 25,000\$ at rate of.....	825
52	do (reg.).....	875
54	do (reg.).....	860
52	do (reg.).....	951
35	do (reg.).....	947

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Telephone No. 10,003

Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROMOTORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following :

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the «William Pitts, of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For

S. Paulo

CASA AMERICANA

Owing to the generous patronage of our American and English friends, we have outgrown our old quarters at 15 A and 21 A Rua da Quitanda and have been obliged to take a much larger store at No. 15 Rua da Quitanda.

We have added two or three new lines to our stock, among these are the Magee Cook-stoves (for wood or coal) and Oil Cook-stoves.

We have also increased our line of School Supplies and Books and Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries, and from time to time shall add such lines as the public may demand.

We wish to thank our patrons and friends for their generous patronage of the past and assure them that we shall endeavor to fully merit the same in the future.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA
SÃO PAULO

VICTORIA STORE
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS:

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa 0, São Paulo.

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellers	
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)				1,000\$	800\$	200\$	874,000—	
104,987,000	104,556,000	Bonds of 1895 2%				1,000\$	1,000\$		875,000—	
—	—	do 1897 6%				1,000\$	1,000\$		950,000—	
119,600	124,658,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890				1,000\$	800\$	200\$	1,000,000—	
30,000,000	119,600	Bonds, 4 1/2%				1,000\$	800\$	200\$	1,000,000—	
51,886,000	11,384,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%				1,000\$	300\$		1,920,000—	
100,564,000	24,679,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		1,450,000—	
17,500,000	18,350,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		1,360,000—	
11,709,000	11,709,000	State of Espirito Santo				1,000\$	300\$		710,000—	
5,000,000	4,328,200	do do Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		850,000—	
65,000,000	65,000,000	do do idem 6%				1,000\$	300\$		460,000—	
600,000	600,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		920,000—	
10,000,000	23,613,200	do do Parahyba, 6 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		165,000—	
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		157,000—	
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do do do				1,000\$	300\$		190,000—	
520,000	520,000	do do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		—	
400,000	400,000	do do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%				1,000\$	300\$		—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	218,000—		
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,370,000	8,000, ditto 1899	219,000—		
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	11,000—		
16,000,000	80,000	77,766 1/2	200	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	—	all	Credito Real do Brazil	200	80,070	12 1/2, ditto 1892	—		
750,000	15,000	—	all	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1890	71,000—		
8,000,000	40,000	—	all	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,310	2,000, Jan. 1890	25,000—		
10,871,600	54,358	—	all	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	212,860	4,000, Jan. 1899	52,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	—	all	Lavoura e Comercio	200	955,398	4,000, Jan. 1899	92,000—		
107,281,600	536,613	—	all	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,450,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	190,000—		
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	all	Republica do Brazil	200	17,450,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	173,500—		
20,000,000	100,000	—	all	Rio e Mato Grosso	200	534,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	105,000—		
20,000,000	100,000	—	all	do do 2nd series	40	1,300,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	12,000—		
20,000,000	100,000	—	all	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,479,104	4,000, Jan. 1899	250,000—		
10,000,000	50,000	—	all	do do 2nd series	40	1,300,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	120,000—		
7,000,000	35,000	—	all	Comercial da Bahia	100	2,183,336	11 1/2, July 1898	190,000—		
7,000,000	35,000	—	all	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12,000, July 1898	100,000—		
7,000,000	35,000	—	all	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	221,130	12 1/2, July 1898	190,000—		
7,000,000	35,000	—	all	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,056,703	10 1/2, ditto 1898	100,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	—	all	do do 2nd series	40	1,300,000	ditto	12,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	—	all	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	600,000	12 1/2, July 1895	145,000—		
10,000,000	50,000	—	all	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	4,000, ditto 1896	145,000—		
10,000,000	50,000	—	all	S. Paulo	200	695,200	4,000, Jan. 1895	155,000—		
40,000,000	200,000	125,571	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	2,629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	—		
—	—	162	—	do	120	do do do	do do do	—		
—	—	86,000	—	do	140	do do do	do do do	—		
—	—	—	—	do	80	do do do	do do do	—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	68,000—		
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	25	26,697\$	—	6,500—		
12,000,000	60,000	49,747	200	Machade e Campos	200	—	—	6,000—		
20,000,000	100,000	—	all	Muzambinho	100	65,000	—	6,000—		
62,000,000	310,000	333,525	all	Oeste de Minas and series	100	2,901,459	int. Sept. 93	18,000—		
—	—	266,475	do	do do	75	—	—	7,000—		
10,000,000	100,000	—	all	Quilombo	20	—	—	9,000—		
70,000,000	350,000	—	all	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauna	200	1,385,541	6 1/2, June, 92	42,000—		
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	45,710	66\$00, Feb. 86	11,000—		
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	28,500—		
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	4,250—		
—	—	—	—	do	50	—	—	—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carlica	100\$	—	—	80,000—		
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos	200	163,989	—	—		
7,000,000	7,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hort.)	200	5,347	14\$00, July 91	120,000—		
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	489,308\$	2 3/4, Oct. 98	160,000—		
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovao	200	—	—	170,000—		
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel	200	106,599	8,000, July 91	—		
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	30,999	5,000, Aug. 98	130,000—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000—		
28,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	3,500—		
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	20,000—		
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10,000, Aug. 98	180,000—		
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	300,000—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation		
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	884,013\$	10,000— Aug. 98	170,000—		
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	194,654	7,000, Aug. 96	180,000—		
5,000,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anagen)	200	39,471	10,000, July 98	230,000—		
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial	200	150,000	10,000— July 98	170,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carlica	200	25,623	7,000, Aug. 94	180,000—		
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confang Industrial	200	239,595	10,000— Jan. 99	150,000—		
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	— July 98	140,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Idem	170	—	—	—		
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	156,493	30,000— Jan. 98	—		
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12,000— July 98	—		
1,800,000	9,000	all	200	Industrial Mueira	200	5,000	— Aug. 98	170,000—		
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magnese	200	77,401	10,000— July 98	210,000—		
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	26,186	10,000— Aug. 98	150,000—		
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolisana	200	—	5,000— Mar. 96	40,000—		
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	26,824	15,000— Sept. 98	171,000—		
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,068	— Oct. 98	—		
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	4,000— July 98	25,000—		
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Santa Lucia	200	32,564	— July 98	—		
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	S. João	200	—	— July 98	300,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	160,000—		
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,145,644	20 1/2—Aug. 97	—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.		
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	43,678\$	18,000— Aug. 97	68,000—		
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	10,000, Jan. 99	320,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	30	15,584	1,500, Jan. 99	30,000—		
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confang	20	200,000	3,000, Jan. 99	38,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Fidelidade do Brazil	180	288,752	6,000, Jan. 98	30,000—		
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garanti	1,000	2,000,000	10,000— Jan. 99	165,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral	20	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	32,000—		
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnidade	20	14,035	3,000, Jan. 98	18,000—		
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	20	350,000	1,000, Jan. 99	48,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	14,000—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation		
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense	200\$	—	— July 91	25,000—		
500,000	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux	50\$	35,790\$	6 1/2, Jan. 99	110,000—		
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carruageis Fluminense	200	51,228	6,000, Jan. 98	100,000—		
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	— Mar. 95	200,000—		
600,000	3,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	— Aug. 98	200,000—		
25,500,000	255,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	2,988,472	8,000, Jan. 98	205,000—		
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Obras Publicas no Brazil	100	2,405,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	21,000—		
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	100	Officinas de Noticias (newspaper)	100	45,079	10,000, Feb. 98	125,000—		
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	O Paiz (newspaper)	50	1,015,181	10,000, Jan. 97	84,500—		
3,542,950	70,859	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	100	300,000	13,000, Jan. 99	8,000—		
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Matto Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	—	9 1/2, Jan. 99	20,000—		
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense	100	871,601	— Feb. 92	35,000—		
9,411,800	34,128	all	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society)	100	400,000	5,000, July 98	170,000—		
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte de Cafe e Mercadorias	100	200,000	6,000, July 98	200,000—		
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	20,000	— July 98	20,000—		
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200	20,000	— July 98	20,000—		

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VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

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MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

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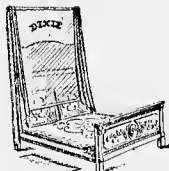
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Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

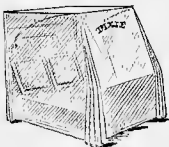
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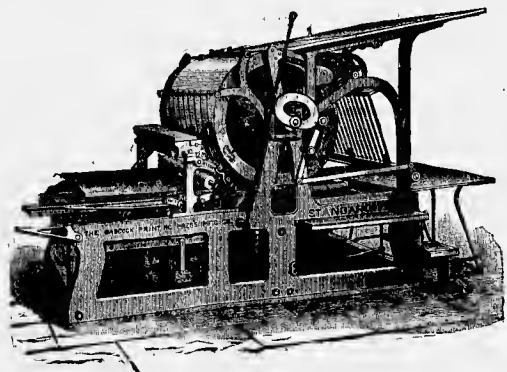
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